

Junius says that injuries may be forgiven, but insults do not. The mind below its level, that nothing but revenge can satisfy it. Blair, of the Globe, calls the South Carolina politicians "our State-Rights Friends," and possesses too much respect for them to suppose their confidence would be won by hollow flattery. &c. Now this is combined insult and injury of so gross a character, that on Junius' principle, nothing short of Blair's ears can atone for it.—*Rich. Whig.*

The above extract is both *trifling* and *amusing*. The South Carolina politicians care very little, what Blair calls them.—All they ask, is for the Administration to carry out its professions honestly and fearlessly.

It is said to be good for a man to know the opinion of his neighbors about him.—The following is the opinion of a contemporary, just over the Savannah river, about South Carolina. Though it is unfavorable, it is expressed in a humorous manner.

From the Augusta Chron. & Sentinel.

While on the subject of toasts, perhaps we had as well give our neighbors of Carolina a hearing. If they don't cheer as long and as loud as we do in Georgia, it is not because they don't entertain a good opinion of themselves.

S. South Carolina—The Flag Ship of the South, with John C. Calhoun for her pilot, she can brave the loudest and the longest tempest. [13 cheers.] Toast in Edgefield.

This is all a mistake—she was once a flag ship, but she has been razed. She is nothing now, but a "low black schooner with rakish masts," and of doubtful character. She has lately been taken into the service of Government to do a small coasting business, until after the Presidential election in 1840. We said she was once a flag ship; so she was, and her pilot after a long cruise, being too anxious to run her suddenly into port, for his own benefit, attempted to bring her in through the Sub-Treasury pass, and she immediately foundered in shallow water. The injury she received by this act of rashness, was so great, as to render it necessary to cut her down, which was done accordingly. It is supposed that in a short time, she will be placed under command of Commodore Benton, and employed in making gold "flow up the Mississippi river."

The right spirit.—The New Yorker, an able Whig paper not long since, thus favorably noticed the appointment of Mr. O'Sullivan, one of the editors of the Democratic Review, to the Secretaryship of Legation, at Paris: "We observe that some of the opposition papers display that blindfold ignorance which is the usual concomitant of violent party spirit, in their denunciation of Mr. O'Sullivan's appointment. The appointment is an excellent one and we respect Mr. Van Buren for his superiority to that prejudice, which supposes that the pursuit of Literature unfits a man for the active business of life."

This extract exhibits a commendable liberality in a Whig paper. Mr. Van Buren certainly merits praise, for the favor which he has bestowed upon several literary men.

From Cicero's Thoughts.

TRANSLATION BY THE EDITOR.

THE EXISTENCE OF A SUPREME BEING.

Can we cast our eyes towards heaven, and contemplate all which transpires there, without possessing every possible evidence that it is governed, by one Supreme—one Divine Intelligence? When we behold the beauty and the splendor of heaven—the quickness of its motion, which is so great, that we can form no conception of it, the vicissitudes of the days and nights—the change of the four Seasons, which serve to ripen the fruits of the earth, and to preserve our bodies in health; when we see the earth peopled with animals—some to sustain us, others to clothe us, these to draw our burdens, those to till our fields, that man is placed here to look up to heaven, and to honor the Gods, that every country, and every sea but minister to his necessities; can we in the view of this spectacle, doubt that there is one Being who has either formed the world, supposing that according to the opinion of Plato, it was formed; or that a Being conducts and governs it, supposing according to the notion of Aristotle, that it existed from all eternity?

A very strong proof of the existence of God is, that there is no people so barbarous, no man so degraded, whose mind is not filled with this belief. "Tis true, many nations have no just idea of a God; they suffer themselves to be led away by erroneous, religious opinions, but all agree in the belief of a Divine Power—of a Supreme Being. You ask of me, what is God? I will answer you as Simonides did the tyrant Hiero, who proposed to him, the same question. At first he required one day to think of it; the next he required two days. As he doubled the number of days he required, each time, Hiero wished to know the cause. "Because," said he, "the more I reflect on the subject, the more obscure it appears to me!"

When the sage said to man, "know thyself," it was not merely for the purpose of humbling his pride, but also to make him feel his own value. Every man who will retire into himself, will discern the traces of the Divinity. Looking upon himself, as a temple; in which the Gods have placed his soul as an image of them-

selves, he will entertain no thoughts, he will commit no acts, which do not befit the dignity of the present.

THOUGHTS.

Man should prefer the testimony of his conscience to all subtle reasoning. Though our sight should be the keenest, says Plato, yet the eye could never discover wisdom. Oh! if she were but visible, with what love would the hearts of men warm towards her!

After Wisdom, I look upon Friendship as the richest present, which the immortal Gods have made us. Some prefer riches, some health, some power, others honors, and many even pleasure. This last belongs to the brutes, and with regard to the rest, they are frail, uncertain things, depending less on our prudence than on Fortune. You have riches, but to use, character to be esteemed—honors to be praised—pleasure to be enjoyed, health to feel no pain, and to resist bodily fatigue. But Friendship is a never-ending resource. On all sides, it is offered to you—in every place, it exists—it is never importunate, never burdensome. CICERO.

Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.—Much has been said about this celebrated Declaration. Some have doubted whether it was ever made. There can be no doubt that it was proclaimed in the month of May, though a spurious copy was published, and was regarded as genuine. We copy the following from the

Eastern Argus:

MECKLENBURG DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

THE QUESTION SETTLED.—Messrs. Editors.—Under the above head, the Southern Literary Messenger for June, contains an article similar in character to the one in your paper of Saturday last, in vindication of Mr. Jefferson. The Messenger, however goes farther and furnishes a copy of the Mecklenburg Declaration side by side with the spurious one, upon the strength of which Mr. Jefferson has been charged with plagiarism. A newspaper, published July 12, 1775, containing the genuine copy, has recently fallen into the hands of Mr. Force, the present Mayor of Washington. The genuine copy is dated May 31, 1775, and the spurious one, May 20, of the same year.

The writer in the Messenger correctly remarks, that "this genuine copy completely acquits Mr. Jefferson of the improbable charge of plagiarism, which party zealots first industriously propagated, and careless reasoners too readily admitted. It does not contain a single expression or phrase, which is to be found in the declaration of Independence, adopted by Congress. The spurious copy contained several, which are here printed, and which from the first, led many to doubt its authenticity."

From the Globe.

The following information is from returns made to the Post Office Department, and has been politely handed to us for publication:

Newspapers, Magazines, and Periodicals, published in the United States, 1st July, 1839.

Maine,	41
New Hampshire,	26
Vermont,	51
Massachusetts, at Boston 65)	124
Rhode Island,	14
Connecticut,	31
New York, (at New York city, 71.)	274
New Jersey,	39
Maryland, (at Baltimore, 20.)	45
Pennsylvania, (at Philadelphia, 71.)	253
Delaware,	3
District Columbia, (at Washington 11)	16
Virginia, (at Richmond, 10)	52
North Carolina,	30
South Carolina,	20
Georgia,	33
Florida Territory,	9
Alabama,	34
Mississippi,	36
Louisiana, (at New Orleans, 10)	26
Arkansas,	4
Tennessee,	50
Kentucky,	31
Ohio, (at Cincinnati 27)	164
Michigan,	31
Wisconsin Territory,	5
Iowa Territory,	6
Indiana,	39
Illinois,	33
Missouri,	25

Of the above 116 are published daily 14 tri-weekly, 30 semi-weekly, and 991 once a week. The remainder are issued semi-monthly, monthly and quarterly, principally magazines and reviews. Many of the daily papers also issue tri-weekly, semi-weekly, and weekly. Thirty-eight are in the German language, four in the French, and one in the Spanish. Several of the New Orleans papers are printed in French and English.

It will be seen that in the number of her newspapers, South Carolina is behind a large majority of the States. Can it be possible that our people care less for political, or general intelligence? We hope not.—But we are satisfied, that Literary Journals, and newspapers are not sufficiently patronized in our State.

The subjoined brief, but touching account of the death of a young lady, in Salisbury, North Carolina, we copy from the Western Carolinian. The death of a fellow creature of any age is saddening. But when a maiden, youthful, innocent, and beloved is nipped like a budding flower in her joyous spring-time, a thrill of agony shoots through the souls of even strangers, who never looked upon her loveliness.

MELANCHOLY CASUALTY. We are called upon to record, with no ordinary feeling of pain, the occurrence of an accident, which has filled our Community with gloom, distressing in its sudden-

ness, and overwhelming with melancholy regret for the sad fate of one so young, fair, and lovely.

On the morning of the 10th, Miss Mary Macnamara a daughter of Col. Macnamara of our town, started on horseback, forming one of a party, to her father's plantation; she had proceeded but a short distance when her horse took fright in some way; became unmanageable, and despite the exertions of the gentleman riding with her—whose horse ran away and threw him—after running some distance, turned into the woods, and in passing, struck her against a tree and threw her. She was taken up, but after reviving a moment sunk in the slumber of death. The blow against the tree, was on her chest, which produced a concussion terminating her existence.

This sudden calamity has fallen with terrible weight upon her bereaved family, and while we well know the unavailing force of words to console the bitterness of such affliction, we give but an expression to our own, as well as the feelings of many, in offering sincere and heartfelt condolence and it is our duty, as it is a melancholy satisfaction, to pay to the memory of the departed, that tribute which is due to her worth, in saying truly, that one more pure and lovely in life and conduct we have never known; unaffected in kindness of heart, gentle and courteous in manner to every one, she possessed the universal esteem and regard of all who knew her.—It is a grievous thing to be borne, yet while the afflicted relatives and friends are bending over her grave with tears of bitter regret for their own bereavement, they should remember that for her, it is a change not to be lamented, since she has passed away in the purity of early existence, while the sunshine was yet about her—from a scene of vanity and strife, to a region where the troubled passions of this life are hushed into a repose glorious, happy, and enduring forever.

Outrages among the Cherokee Indians near Fort Gibson.—MURDER OF JOHN KIDGE AND HIS FATHER, &c.—By a letter received in this city yesterday, from one of our citizens at Fort Gibson, Arkansas, we are informed that about a week since the celebrated chief John Kidge and his father, two of the most prominent persons in the nation were most brutally and savagely murdered, and that John Ross, the leader of the opposition party has, in consequence thereof, been compelled to take up his quarters at Fort Gibson for personal security.

From the same source we also learn that a Mr. Wright and four children were inhumanly murdered, about the 19th June, near Cave Hill, Washington county, Ark., for money, as it was supposed. It was generally believed at Fort Gibson, that the perpetrators of this act have been pursued and taken with many others of notorious character, and that the law will be dispensed with, and they be disposed of very summarily by Judge Lynch.—*Natchez Courier.*

A HUSBAND AT SIGHT.—Lord G. was strongly advised by his physician to marry, and lead a sober, domestic and steady life, as the only chance of improving his shattered constitution. Accordingly he resolved to offer his hand to the first woman who gained favor in his sight.—Being one day in Kensington Gardens, he went to shelter himself from a very heavy shower of rain in a covered seat, to which two ladies had also repaired: one of them was Miss V. A conversation then ensued, during which his lordship asked them if they had a carriage in waiting; they replied in the negative, he then entreated them to take a seat in his, and allow him to convey them home; the offer was accepted. On their way to town, Miss V. said she thought it was the easiest carriage she had ever been in. His lordship politely replied, "You may be mistress of it, madam, whenever you please." Miss V. blushed her thanks, and they were man and wife before the expiration of the month.

A GOLDEN RULE.—Industry will make a man a purse, and frugality will find strings for it.—Neither the purse nor the strings will cost any thing. He who has it should draw the strings as frugally directs, and he will be sure always to find an useful penny at the bottom of it. The servants of industry are known by their livery: it is always whole and wholesome. Idleness travels leisurely and poverty soon overtakes him. Look at the ragged slaves of idleness, and judge which it is the best to serve, industry or idleness.

Commercial.

AUGUST, July 18.

Cotton.—The demand noticed in our last still continues, and if any thing planters seem more disposed to sell, but the great scarcity of money, and the wide difference in prices, between buyers and sellers, prevents much business from being transacted. The sales during the week will reach about 300 bales, which were sold in small lots at prices ranging from 11 to 13 1/2 cents—principally at 11 1/2 to 12 1/2. We quote as the extremes, 11 a 13 1/2 cents.

Exchange.—Our monetary affairs appear every day to get worse; and our banks are doing nothing but collecting in their own bills, which are now at a premium of one per cent, while the notes of the following country banks are not taken in payments by them, and are at a discount with the brokers; Ocmulgee Bank, Macon, 2 1/2 per cent. discount; Monroe Rail Road, Macon; Bank of Darien and Branches, 20; Bank of Rome, 50; notes of the Bank of St. Mary's are taken at par, Hawkinsville. Bills are taken in payment by one of our banks—brokers still charge 2 1/2 per cent. discount. Savannah notes are at premium of 1 per cent.; Charleston 1; Hamburg 1; Alabama money 1 1/2 per cent. discount; Florida, Union Bank 25 dis., Life and Trust 5; Pensacola 12 1/2 U. S. Bank notes 3 per cent. prem.; Specie 1 Exchange on New York sight, 3 per cent. prem., on current money; Charleston and Savannah 1 1/2 prem.—For city notes the rates are 1 per cent. less.

LOOK HERE.

THE Subscriber living four miles East of Edgefield Court House, offers for sale a likely young negro Man, warranted sound.—Terms can be known by applying to the subscriber. THOS. DELOACH. July 11 1839

HYMENÆAL.

"The silken tie that binds two willing hearts."

MARRIED.

At Newfield, N. Y. Mr. David Vail, aged 76 "six feet two inches high and well proportioned," to Miss Sally Dill, aged 24, about four feet high.

OBITUARY.

Died, in this Village, on the 18th inst., at the residence of A. B. Addison, Esq., in the 29th year of her age, Mrs. Elizabeth Simpson Goode, wife of Mr. Samuel F. Goode, and daughter of the late Stanmore Butler.

For the last six months of her life, she deceased had suffered under an acute and consuming pulmonary complaint; during her protracted illness, her natural disposition shewed itself in bright belief. Always gentle, tranquil and unobtrusive, she was fortified by the sustaining influence of a christian piety; which, when it is genuine, never forsakes its possessor in the hour of death. For the last eight years, she was an exemplary member of the Baptist Church.

The tears and sympathetic regrets of children are nature's evidence of sorrow & gratitude, and are true and genuine tributes to a good heart. By her pure and disinterested benevolence, the deceased had won the love of all the children about her—and their tears at her grave, bore touching testimony of the feeling which her pure heart and kind deportment had inspired.

Her epitaph may well say, "here lie the remains of the gentle and pure hearted Elizabeth, who left many friends, and no enemy." Let many who aspire to higher distinctions, envy such a grave.—*Communicated.*

Died in Edgefield District, on the 14th inst. Mr. Solomon Cox, a soldier of the Revolution, aged about 85 years. Mr. C. was a kind, and peaceable neighbor.

Died in the neighborhood of this place, on the 18th inst. Mrs. Burton, consort of Mr. Richard Burton, Sen. aged 78.—Mrs. Burton was for some time before her death, an orderly member of the Baptist Church.

Died, at his residence in Camden County Ga., on the 24th day of June, General John Floyd, in the 70th year of his age.

General John Floyd was born in South Carolina, in 1769, and moved to Georgia in 1794. General James Jackson prevailed upon him to enter public life in 1803 or '4, as a member of the State Legislature, where he was always remarked for his independence and inflexible opposition to the enemies of his country. In 1806, he was appointed Brigadier General of the 1st brigade G. M., and in 1813 was named by the Governor to command the Georgia troops in the Creek War—at the head of 950 men and a few friendly Indians, he surprised the foe, 1500 strong, at Autauga and Tallahassee towns on the 29th of Nov. 1813—the towns were burned and the Indians lost 250 men. In this action the General received a rifle ball in the left knee, which was never extracted and which lamed him the balance of his days. This wound seemed only to add to his activity and energy: he gave his orders with his usual composure. In 1814, he was attacked at Camp Defiance by the enemy in great numbers, headed by the warrior Weatherford, aided by Col. Woodbine, an English officer. The enemy was routed with great slaughter. Soon afterwards he was ordered to Savannah, and commanded the troops stationed for the defence of that city, until the conclusion of the war. In 1815, he was appointed Major General; and in 1826 was elected to Congress and served two years, faithfully discharging his duties to his constituents. Thus much of his public life.

As a private citizen, Gen. Floyd, in the relations of a husband, and a father, had no superior—His friendship was warm, sincere and disinterested—his generosity knew no bounds—His benevolence was unsurpassed, to him the relief of distress was a duty. His hospitality reminded one of the good old times of which we now only read. Inflexibly honest, he prided himself on his punctuality in fulfilling his engagements. His high sense of honor, made him abhor any thing deviating in the least from the most correct principles. Upon the word of Gen. John Floyd, his very worst enemies might with the most perfect security have relied.

TO PRINTERS.

A Journeyman Printer of steady and industrious habits, will meet with constant employment and liberal wages, by early application at this Office.

July 25 1839

Edgfield Female Academy.

THE vacation of this Institution commences to-day. Its exercises will be resumed on Monday, the 12th of August.

W. B. JOHNSON, Rector.

25th July 1839

Camp Meeting.

THE Baptist Church at Gilgal, Edgefield District, have appointed a Camp-meeting to commence with them, on the Friday before 31st Lord's day in August next. It is expected, that during the meeting, the house now in building, will be dedicated to the service of God. Ministering Brethren are invited to attend.

By order of the Church,

J. M. CHILDS Pastor.

June 14th, 1839.

Appointments.

BY Divine permission, I will preach on Monday 24th inst. at Siloam.—Tuesday, at Fellowship.—Wednesday, at Damascus.—Thursday, at Mountain Creek.—Friday, at Stephens Creek.—Saturday, at Gilgal.—Sunday, at Red Hill.—Monday, at Antioch.—and Tuesday, at Pleasant Grove.

Ministering and other brethren, who may see these appointments, will make them public.

WILLIAM P. HILL.

June 3, 1839

NOTICE.

There will be a protracted Meeting at Little Stephens Creek Church, commencing on Friday before the second Sabbath in August. Ministering Brethren are earnestly invited to attend.

BO K & J B PRINTING

OF every description executed with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the EDGEFIELD ADVERTISER.

APPOINTMENTS.

In compliance with the requests of the Churches, the following appointments of protracted meetings were made, each to commence on the Friday before the Lord's Day mentioned.

At Antioch, on the 4th Lord's Day in July; Abney, Brunsou, and Hill, Attending Preachers.

At Pleasant Grove, on the 1st Lord's Day in August; Johnson, Abney, and Brunsou, Attending Preachers.

At Republican, on the same day; Hill, Attending Preachers.

At Little Stephens Creek, on the 2d Lord's Day in August; all the Ministering brethren requested to attend.

At Gilgal, on the 3d Lord's Day in August; all the brethren invited to attend.

At Mr. Moriah, on the 4th Lord's Day in August; Hill, Chiles, Abney, and Brunsou, Attending Preachers.

At Mr. Moriah, on the 4th Lord's Day in August; Hill, Chiles, Abney, and Brunsou, Attending Preachers.

At Calhams, on the 1st Lord's Day in September; Hill, Abney, and Brunsou, Attending Preachers.

At Chesnut Hill, on the 2d Lord's Day in September; Hill and Abney, Attending Preachers.

At Plumbranch, on the 3d Lord's Day in September; Hill, and Abney, Attending Preachers.

At Bethany, on the 4th Lord's Day in September; Hill, Abney, Brunsou, and Chiles, Attending Preachers.

W. B. JOHNSON, Chair'n.

July 6, 1839.

Abbeville Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry Fi. Fas. to me directed, I will sell at Abbeville Court House, on the first Monday in August next the following property, viz:

300 acres of land, more or less, levied on as the property of Alexander Scott, ads. John Watkins, and others.

200 acres of land, more or less, levied on as the property of Sanders Williamson, ads. John Moore, for the use of John Smith and others.

200 acres of land, more or less, levied on as the property of John Cunningham, ads. Leroy M. Wiley, Barish & Co.

240 acres of land, more or less, levied on as the property of H. B. Campbell, ads. Matilda V. Lomax.

50 acres of land, more or less, levied on as the property of Alex. Winn, ads. Allen Vance.

114 acres of land, more or less, levied on as the property of John Criswell, ads. Enoch Nelson.

200 acres of land, more or less, levied on as the property of Walter G. Kellar, ads. Enoch Nelson.

85 acres of land, more or less, levied on as the property of Wm. Wilson, ads. A. K. Patton.

150 acres of land, more or less, levied on as the property of John V. Reynolds, ads. John Lipscomb.

Terms Cash.

J. H. COBB, S. E. D.

Sheriff's Office, July 1, 1839

Edgefield Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias, to me directed, will be sold at Edgefield Court House, on the first Monday and Tuesday in August next, the following property, viz:

Tract of land containing four hundred acres, more or less, adjoining lands of John Lott, Wm. Watkins, and others.

Wyatt W. Stark vs John Marsh, and Jarrett Wise, one tract of land containing twelve hundred acres more or less, adjoining W. S. Howard and others.

Terms Cash.

W. H. MOSS, S. E. D.

July 15, 1839

State of South Carolina.

ABBEVILLE DISTRICT.

A. F. WIMBISH, Esq. calls before me, a Mare and Mule Colt. The Mare is a bright bay with black mane, tail and legs; supposed to be 14 or 15 years old. Appraised at \$20. The Colt is a mare of a yellow bay color, with mane, tail and legs black, one year old last Spring. Appraised at \$50.

JOSIAH PATTERSON, J. C.

Cherokee Heights, Abbeville, July 12, c 25

State of South Carolina.

ABBEVILLE DISTRICT.

MACKLIN BROWN calls before me, a dark chestnut sorrel Mare, supposed to be 20 years old. No marks or brands perceptible. Appraised at \$15.

W. TRUITT, J. P.

Sandover, Abbeville, July 15, c 25

NOTICE.

THE following property in the Town of Hamburg S. C. having been levied on by order of the Town Council, to satisfy an assessment for a double tax, issued against numerous other lots belonging to different individuals, will be sold in said Town on Friday, 2d August next, within the legal hour of sale, to pay cost, and charges of Execution unless discharged by said owners, viz:

City Hall, levied on as the property of Henry Shultz, Tax.

Lots attached to abatement of bridge, as the property of G. B. Lamar, Tax.

House and lot, No. 116, as the property of J. W. & J. T. Heard, Tax.

House and lot, No. 25, as the property of Robert McDonald, Tax.

The Carolina Hotel, as the estate of J. Williamson, Tax.

Stock and trade consisting of drugs as the property of Jas. Leverich, Tax.

Lot No. 32, as the property of B. M. Rodgers, Tax.

The upper warehouse known as Adams & Walkers, as the property of J. B. Covington, Tax.

Two Lots, Nos. 183 and 184 as the property of the estate of L. Richards, Tax.

The warehouse known by the name of Covington & Fair's as the property of Covington & Fair, Tax.

Two lots, Nos. 210 and 206 as J. W. Walker's, Agent Tax.

Lot No. 189, as the property of A. Walker, Tax.

House and lot No. 31, as the property of Charlotte A. Cobb, Tax.

House and lot No. 78, as the property of Wm. Crozier, Tax.

The American Hotel, as the property of Charles Lamar, Tax.

The following lots and sections of land in the Town of Hamburg, S. C. have been assessed for a double Tax, and will also be sold, on the same day, to pay cost and charges unless discharged by said owners.

Nos. or Lots.—245, 249, 250, 254, 336, 39.

124, 219, 201, 94, 277, 275, 271, 269, 266, 1283.

190, 191, 192, 279, 278, 99, 100, 282, 283, 284.

285, 224, 119, 111, 3374, 217, 200, 281, 96, 276.

272, 270, 268, 269, 240.

Nos. of SECTIONS.—1, 5, 11, 9, 8, 10, 7, 6, 4, 3.

Nos. of WHARF LOTS.—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 19, 20.

S. W. CUNNINGHAM, Town Marshal.

Hamburg July 12, 1839

About Brandreth's Pills;

THEIR EFFECTS.

THESE Pills are a Vegetable and Universal Medicine, proved by the experience of thousands to be, when properly persevered with, a certain cure in every form of the ONLY One Disease, arising from the UNIVERSAL ROOT of all diseases, namely, IMPURITY, or IMPERFECT circulation of the BLOOD.

In a period of little more than three years in the United States, they have restored to a state of HEALTH and enjoyment